

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Health for the Town of Cheraw, on Monday 28th March, 1836, on motion

Resolved, That the Board report to the Town Council that there is no case of small pox in town, and none nearer than at the time of the former report, viz : 9 miles.

M. MACLEAN, Pres't.

A. MALLOR, Sec'y.

The regular meetings of the Board will in future be held at half past 8 o'clock A. M. on Mondays.

There was a report current on Friday and Saturday, which has no doubt spread in the country, that there was a case of small pox in town. There was no foundation for it.

We would caution our citizens against giving credit or currency to such reports, until they have first made inquiry of some member of the Board of Health. By doing so they spread alarm in the country and do injury to the business of the town. The public in both town and country may be assured that if the disease should be introduced among us, the Board of Health will immediately give public notice of the fact.

Nothing now so much engages the public attention in this neighborhood as the small pox. No apology will therefore be deemed necessary for occupying so great a part of our paper with the subject of vaccination, which is now admitted every where to be an effectual preventive for that loathsome disease. Our aim is not to encourage families to rely upon any others than physicians to vaccinate them, when the services of physicians can be commanded to watch the cases of vaccination through their progress. But as this cannot always be done we wish to give advice to those who are obliged to get along without it. We at the same time recommend that the matter be entrusted to physicians where it can be done. For departures from the regular course of the vaccine pustule, which would destroy its efficacy as a preventive of small pox, would be detected at once by the experienced eye of a physician of observation, which might altogether escape the notice of a common observer. We repeat the advice to those who have already been vaccinated, to repeat the operation. If the cow pox takes it is proof that the small pox would have occurred upon exposure to the infection. If it does not, no harm is done by the trial.

We have not heard of the small pox continuing to spread in Marlborough District. We learn that the number of families to which it has been communicated is eight. No case of it is on or below the stage road. Of course it is several miles from Bonneauville.

#### South Carolina College.

We take pleasure in bringing the following editorial notice of this Institution from the Southern Christian Herald of Columbia. It affords proof, if any one could doubt proof necessary, that the Editor of that paper, in taking the stand which he did last summer in relation to the College was influenced only by a pure and disinterested regard to its best interests. During a short visit to Columbia recently, we were particular in our inquiries as to the state of the College, and the result was very gratifying to us. There never was a time we believe when its prospects for prosperity and usefulness were brighter than at present, or when the weight of influence in the community was more decidedly and beneficially directed in favor of sound morals and Evangelical religion. The number of students is 114.

From the S. C. Herald.

S. C. College.—In the conclusion of the College controversy we promised that the public should have information respecting its condition from time to time. We take a pleasure in saying that the Institution has undergone a very great change in respect to its moral and religious character. There is divine service in the Chapel every Sabbath. Professor Elliot delivers two discourses, one in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon. The students are attentive and behave with the utmost decorum. As a preacher Professor Elliot is solemn and impressive, his style chaste and elegant, and his delivery graceful and animated. The Trustees have been fortunate in the appointment of Mr. Elliot. We believe that in a moral and religious point of view, our College is as promising as ever was. These remarks are made as a matter of justice on our part—justice to the public, and justice to the Institution. This reformation in the College we attribute to the exertions of the Christian community, and their determination not to support an Institution to which their sons could not be sent in safety.

The company for constructing a Rail Road from Wilmington to Halifax in North Carolina, have organized by electing a Board of Directors of which Gen. Dudley is President, and Jas. S. Green, Secretary; the salary of the former \$3000, of the latter \$1000. They have determined to survey several routes for the road, and commence the work at both ends as soon as the location shall be determined upon.

The nomination of John A. Cameron, formerly of Fayetteville, to be Judge of the United States for West Florida, has been confirmed.

are liable to penalties, as are also any who converse freely on the affairs of Texas.

The army invading Texas is said to be 8000—of these there are only 3,500 bearing arms, and capable of service. The cavalry corps under Folioles were obliged to retire on Monclova, from want of provisions. The utmost effective force that the Mexicans can raise will be about 5,000; but were that number doubled they will be the prey of the Texans. What cares the wolf how many the sheep are?

The Texans can raise 5000 men of their own; and are aided by 2000 from the United States. By this time, they have in general assembly declared their independence of Mexico. This step was deemed necessary on the approach of an invading army, making the contest national.

#### TEXAS.

Information has been received in New Orleans that San Antonio has fallen into the hands of the Mexican commander Santa Anna who had suddenly fallen upon it with an army of 4000. Another account states that the commander of the Mexican forces was Gen. Cos, who had broken his parole of honor, and that the invading force did not exceed 1000; the main body of the Mexican army either from fear or disaffection, refusing to enter Texas. A force of 1200 Texans had gone, it was said, to the relief of San Antonio, and strong hopes of their success were entertained.

#### FLORIDA.

A letter received in Savannah, dated Picolata, March 15, says that an express had arrived at that place the evening before, bringing intelligence from Withlacoochee, that Powell, Juniper and Abel were in camp suing for peace—that they were tired of fighting.—That while they were negotiating, the detachment of Gen. Clinch came up and attacked the Indians, not knowing what was going on. That the Indians fled and were followed by Powell who promised to return. The same letter states that Gen. Scott has been offered and has accepted the services of from 800 to 1000 friendly Creeks who were to join him in 20 days.

The Tuscaloosa Flag says there is cause to suspect the great body of the Creeks of a design to join the Seminoles in the Spring.

[From the Jacksonville Courier, March 17.]

GENERAL GAINES AND OSEOLA HAD AN INTERVIEW.

The news from the camp of Gen. Gaines continues to be of great importance. In our last we stated Gen. Clinch with the Alachua militia had joined him. We were then unable to state particulars. The following extract of a letter to the Editor, will show the force which accompanied the provisions. "The force which went to the relief of Gen. Gaines, under the command of Gen. Clinch, consisted of four companies of mounted volunteers from Alachua county, commanded by Captains Williams, Carter, Horn, and Lieut. Dell, one company from Hamilton county, under Capt. Martin, the Richmond Blues, about seventy friendly Indians, and some regulars, in all about seven hundred men. Verbal reports state that they are getting short of lead.

"With this force Gen. Clinch went to the relief of Gen. Gaines. The night before his arrival, Oseola sent a negro to the camp of Gen. Gaines requesting an interview, and promising to stop killing white men if he would stop killing Indians. This proposition was agreed to and Oseola was told to come next day with a white flag, when they would have a talk with him. The next day in company with another chief, he came to within about one hundred yards of the Fort waving his white flag around three times, and set down upon a log. Three officers from the camp went to meet them.

"Oseola informed them that Gen. Clinch was on his way to join them with a large number of horsemen. He expressed his willingness that hostilities cease, and to give up his arms. The officers required him to sign articles of agreement by which he bound himself to proceed immediately to Tampa Bay, and there embark for the Mississippi. Some say that Oseola objected to this mode of removing, and wished to go by land. Others that he would not promise to go at all, but wished to live on the other side of the Withlacoochee and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites. There discussion was interrupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch. During the course of it, Oseola inquired how they were off for provisions. They told him they had a plenty. He said he knew they had not and if they would come over the river, he would give them two beaves and a bottle of brandy.

"As Gen. Clinch approached, the friendly Indians, discovering the hostile Indians about three hundred yards from the camp of Gen. Gaines, raised the whoop, which was immediately followed by one from the hostile Indians. The men immediately formed and fired a platoon. The Indians fled and were closely pursued. A runner then came from Gen. Gaines ordering them to stop and informing them Oseola was treating with them. At first those in pursuit could not be restrained but the cry of treaty, treaty, soon checked them. General Clinch then formed and proceeded to camp.

Extracts from a letter dated "Head Quarters, Camp Izard, Florida, on the Withlacoochee, March 8th, at night." "We arrived at this post on the evening of the 6th, and found Gen. Gaines' army in a state of starvation, eating horses, dogs, &c.

"On reaching the camp Gen. Clinch found its inmates in great distress. They were literally in a state of starvation. They had killed and eaten several horses and dogs. One of the soldiers having stolen a dog and killed it, sold one of the quarters for five dollars. One man gave six dollars for a piece of horse's entrails about a foot long. Five dollars were given for a biscuit, and the same for a quart of corn."

instruction of the Committee on Manufactures.

The resolution, by consent, was taken up for immediate consideration. Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved to amend the resolution by striking out 25,000, and inserting 15,000 copies; which was agreed to.

March 12.

#### Contested Election.

The motion made on a former day to reconsider the motion to allow Mr. Newland, the petitioner, to appear by counsel at the bar of the House, was decided in the negative: yeas 91; nays 97. The motion to allow the petitioner to appear in person at the bar, and address the House, was decided in the affirmative: 143 to 54.

The debate on the question of allowing more time to the sitting member, was then discussed, by Messrs. Mann, Maury, Boyd, Mason of Ohio, Pearce, Graham, and Newland. And the House adjourned.

March 14.

The House took up the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York on the subject of a reorganization of the militia system by Congress, presented on a former day by Mr. Gillet, together with the motion of Mr. G. to commit the same to the Committee on the Militia, with the following instructions:

To inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws relating to the militia, as to provide—

First. That all free white male citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, shall be enrolled in the Militia.

Second. That, of the persons so enrolled, all who are under twenty-seven years of age, shall once in each year be called out for a period not less than six days, and remain under arms during that period, with the view of improvement in military discipline and martial exercise, and such persons to be minute-men, and to be first called upon in case of insurrection or invasion.

Third. That the persons who shall thus be called out and remain under arms shall receive a reasonable compensation for their time.

Fourth. That the Government of the United States shall furnish all proper depots for the use of the persons thus called out, all needful tents, arms, and accoutrements.

Fifth. That there shall be deposited at proper points on the frontiers and seaboard, all necessary and proper arms, including brass cannon, accoutrements, and ammunition, to supply the enrolled militia when called into actual service in defence of the country.

Considerable discussion took place on these proposed instructions, but no vote was taken. The remainder of the day was spent in receiving and disposing of petitions and resolutions.

The memorial heretofore presented by Mr. Clarke by citizens of Pennsylvania for an appropriation to remove free persons of color to the coast of Africa, was taken up. A motion had been made to print the memorial and refer it to a select committee. This motion was laid on the table: yeas 129, nays 69. Indicating a probable determination of the House not to act on the subject.

March 15.

The naval service bill was taken up in committee of the whole, when Mr. Evans of Maine, spoke two hours and a half in reply to a former speech of Mr. Thomson of S. C.

March 16.

The same subject was again taken up, when Mr. Chambers addressed the Senate in favor of increasing the Navy as an efficient means of national defence, which is also calculated to impress foreign nations with a sense of the power of the country.

Mr. Bell who had made a motion to reduce the appropriation for the navy yard at Portsmouth from \$67,000 to \$35,000, because there was now no prospect of a war. He spoke at length in support of his motion, and before he concluded the Senate adjourned.

Nothing important was done in the House as late as the 23d.

From the Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

Washington, March 16.

Pennsylvania too, has become refractory, and has not only resuscitated the monster, but is about instructing her Senators to vote against the expunging resolutions, and in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public Lands. Should her Senators go against expunging, as they must do or resign, according to the Administration doctrine, the vote in the Senate will probably be 26 against and 22 for the resolutions, if the Senate be full.—In any event it is believed Mr. McKean will be found in the negative, whether instructed or not. So that the prospect of accomplishing this favorite object of the President is very slender during his continuance in office; and afterwards, when he shall have retired to the Hermitage, and his influence spent in the appointment of his successor, it will no longer be thought of.

The Land Bill is now under discussion in the Senate, and will, it is believed, pass that body.—I cannot say what may be its fate in the House.

#### FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans, March 12.

General Francisco Vital Fernandez has been appointed by Santa Anna, to be commandant general of Tamaulipas and New Leon; and General Cos to be commandant general of Coahuila and Texas.

Don Manuel Edward de Gorostiza has been appointed ambassador extraordinary to Washington from the Mexican government.

General Fernandez has issued a decree declaring Matamoros to be military station and forbidding any to leave that city without a passport. None can enter there or at the mouth of the Rio. Brasos without reporting themselves; and any harboring strangers

Mr. Webster said, in reply to Mr. King, that he was not aware of having said anything which could justify the remarks of the honorable member. By what authority does the gentleman say (said Mr. W.) that I have placed myself at the head of these petitioners? The gentleman cannot be allowed, sir, to assign to me any place or any character, which I do not choose to take to myself. I have only expressed my opinion as to the course which it is prudent and wise in us all to adopt, in disposing of these petitions.

It is true that, while the question on reception of the petitions was pending, I observed that I should hold back the petitions till that question was decided. It is decided.

The Senate has decided to receive the petitions; and being received a question to the manner of treating them necessarily arises. The origin of the authority of Congress over this District, the views & objects of the States in ceding the territory, the little interest which this Government has in the general question of slavery, and the great magnitude which individual States have in it, the great danger, to the Government itself, of agitating the question here, while things remain in their present posture, in the States around us—these, sir, are considerations all intimately belonging to the question, as I think, and which a competent committee would naturally present to the Senate and to the public.

Mr. President, I feel bound to make one further remark. Whatever gentlemen may think of it, I assure them that these petitions; at least in many cases, have no factitious origin, no political or party origin. Such may be the origin of some of them. I am quite sure it is not of all. Many of them arise from a sense of religious duty; and that is a feeling which should be reasoned with, but cannot be suppressed by a mere summary exercise of authority. I wish that all reasonable men may be satisfied with our proceedings; that we may so act in regard to the whole matter as shall promote harmony, strengthen the bonds of our Union, and increase the confidence, both of the North and the South, in this Government.

Mr. Preston next addressed the Chair. The Senator from Massachusetts (said he) having alluded to the opinion of an honorable gentleman; recently a member of this body, my friend Mr. Tyler, I beg leave to offer an explanation in this belief.

It certainly was the opinion of that gentleman, at the beginning of this session, that the proper disposition of these petitions was to refer them to the committee for the District, from which he then hoped such a report might be had as would meet the views of the South and a majority of this Senate. Upon further reflection, however—upon comparing opinions expressed out of doors and in the Senate, he came to the conclusion that such a report could not be framed; that the attempt would do more harm than good; that it was his duty to vote against the reception of the petition; and also his duty to submit resolutions, now in possession of the Senate, embodying the result of that process of reasoning which he would have adopted had he drawn the report.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hubbard, and a repetition of what he had before stated from Mr. Rives, the motion not to receive the petitions was laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing presented some petitions on the same subject, in reference to which the same motions were made with the same result.

The following resolution, prefaced by a long preamble, was submitted by Mr. Benton:

Resolved, That the said resolution be expunged from the journal, and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate shall appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1833-4 into the Senate, and, in the presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and cross the face thereof, in strong letters, with the following words: "Expunged by order of the Senate, this day of —, in the year of our Lord 1836."

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public land among several States.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, resumed and concluded his speech in favor of it. When the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after completing which,

The Senate adjourned.

March 17th.

Mr. Webster rose to move for the printing 3,000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposit banks, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Benton, Mr. Calhoun, and others in relation to the safety of the public funds in the deposit banks, for the substance of which we shall endeavour to find room next week. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Benton made a speech on Friday the 18th and Monday the 21st in support of his expunging resolution, and Mr. Porter replied on the 22d and 23d. After which the resolution was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Benton. On the 22d Mr. Benton reported a bill from the select committee in the subject for the admission of Michigan into the Union, and Mr. Buchanan a bill for the admission of Arkansas.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 11.

Mr. J. Q. Adams asked the consent of the House to permit him to offer the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That 25,000 copies of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, with the tabular statement annexed thereto, be printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of this House.

Mr. Adams stated the document was one of great interest, and the motion to print the number of 25,000 copies was made by the

ding for the abolition of slavery in the District. The House of Assembly of New York, about the same time, I think, passed a similar vote. After these proceedings, Mr. President, which were generally known, I think, the country was not at all prepared to think that those petitions would be objected to, on the ground that they asked for the exercise of an authority on the part of Congress, which Congress cannot constitutionally exercise; or, that having been formally received, the prayer of them, in regard to both objects, would be immediately rejected without reference to the committee, and without any inquiry.

Now, sir, the propriety, justice, and fitness of any interference, for either of the purposes stated in the petitions, are the points on which, as it seems to me, it is highly proper for a committee to make a report. The well disposed and patriotic among these petitioners are entitled to be respectfully answered; and if there be among them others whose motives are less praiseworthy, it is not the part of prudence to give them an advantage which they would derive from a right of complaint that the Senate had acted hastily or summarily on their petitions, without inquiry or consideration.

Let the committee set forth their own views on these points, dispassionately, fully, and candidly. Let the argument be seen and heard; let the People be trusted with it; and I have no doubt that a fair discussion of the subject will produce its proper effect, both in and out of the Senate.

This, sir, would have been, and is the course of proceeding, which appears to me to be prudent and just. The Senate, however, having decided otherwise, by a very large majority, I only say so much, on the present occasion, as may suffice to make my own opinions known.

Mr. Mangum said that as he had been prevented from being present when a former petition was disposed of, and had no opportunity to record his name on the motion not to receive the petition, for the purpose of doing so at this time, he would move that these petitions be not received, and would ask the yeas and nays on the question.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, Mr. Rives rose to make a few remarks, disclaiming any intention to open again the discussion which had so recently been terminated in the Senate, by any thing he had to say. Under one of the views which had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, he might with great propriety vote against the reception of these petitions, as it was his deliberate opinion that Congress had no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. But it would be very inopportune, and, indeed, he had not prepared himself to go into the discussion of the question. Nor would it be proper to offer any observations at length after the full discussion which the subject had undergone. The sense of this body had already been expressed on this question of receiving a former petition.

He would like to have an opportunity to consult with gentlemen, especially with those whose section of country was most deeply interested in this matter; some of whom, regarded the question of reception after the former decision as *res judicata*, might now be disposed to adopt some other course. For himself, he was of the opinion that the question of the reception of the petitions did not involve any violation of the rights of petition; as it was merely a refusal to receive where Congress had no constitutional power to act. If such a motion were proposed, and on consultation with his friends it should be regarded as the proper course, he should feel it his duty to vote against the reception of these petitions. But it might be considered by some of the Southern gentlemen who had voted against the reception of the petitions, that, after the decision of the Senate, there might be another course selected. It might be a subject for consideration whether the petitions ought to be sent to the Committee for the District of Columbia, to a Select Committee, or to any other committee, or whether it ought to be sent with or without instructions. It was to enable himself, who had just taken his seat, to consult with his friends that he wished for some delay, and he would, therefore, move to lay the motion not to receive on the table.

Mr. Mangum said he had no particular objection to the motion being laid on the table, if the gentleman from Virginia would not call it up again during his absence, as he desired to record his vote.

Now, I believe, sir, that the unanimous opinion of the North is, that Congress has no authority over slavery in the States; and perhaps equally unanimously, that over slavery in the District it has such rightful authority.

Then, sir, the question is a question of the fitness, propriety, justice, and expediency of considering these two subjects, or either of them, according to the prayer of these petitions.

It is well known to us and the country that Congress has hitherto entertained inquiries on both these points. On the 9th of January, 1809, the House of Representatives resolved, by very large majorities, "That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District in respect to slavery; that they inquire into the slave trade as it exists in, and is carried on through, the District; and that they report to the House such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just."

And it resolved also, "That the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District in such manner that the interest of no individual shall be injured thereby."

As early as March, 1816, the same House, on the motion of Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, resolved, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic of slaves carried on in and through the District of Columbia, and to report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same."

It is known, also, sir, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has within a very few years urged upon Congress the propriety of pro-